# Amneements and Mernings Co-Night,

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Opera, "Alda."

BROADWAY OFERA HOUSE, "H. M. S. Pinsfore,"
DALY'S HEATINE—" WIVES."
PIFTH AVENUE PREATER—" The Picture."

HAVER'S STREATER—" The Tourists in the Pullman

Paince Car."

New York Advantes—English Opera.

New York Circus—No. 730 Broadway.

Pare Theatres—"Fritz in Iroland."

SAN FRANCISCO MUSSICELES OPERA HOUSE—Variety.

STANDARD THEATRE—"H. M. S. Pinafore."

UMON SQUARE THEATRE—"French Finis."

WALLACK'S THEATRE—"Our Girls."

AMERICAN INSTITUTE-Exhibition, Day and Evening. ASSOCIATION HALL-Lecture. CHICKERING HALL-2:30. Lecture. TAMMANY BALL-Billiards. 3 and 8.

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# Onsinces Nonces.

" ALDERNEY BRAND " CONDENSED MILK Ruy always OUGHT ALWAYS to be on (and in) hand—

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# New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY. FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1879.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-The National Liberals are supporting Bismarck's railway scheme. === Active rivatry continues at Constantinople between flussia and England. === A railroad from Orenbergto Samareand proposed in Russia.

CITY AND SUBURBAN .- The votes of three Assembly Districts in this city were canvassed yesterday. - There was a hearing by Commissioners in regard to convict labor. A conference concerning paupers sent onto this State was held. A. Proctor lectured on the immensity of space. An improved system for registered letters has been arranged, ..... The Rev. C. C. Tiffany lectured on Norway. = A memorial meeting in henor of the Rev. Dr. Thompson was held by the Union League Club, - Gold value of the legaltender silver deltar (41242 grains), 89.88 cents. crushed to the earth by the condemnation of Stocks active and fluctuating, but after a decline | the people. \_ closing strong.

Down-ric,-Robert Toombs has sent to Chicago a disputch containing the exclamation, "Death to the Union"; he has attempted since to explain away the force of the remark. - The Postmaster-General has taken further action in regard to the lottery companies. === Ten thousand people attended the funeral of Professor Malon in Atlanta yesterday. - General Grant attended a banquet given by the Army of the Tennessee yesterday. Fernande C. Beaman has been appointed the space set of the late Senator Chandler. === The threatened fraud in the State Government of Maine

is making progress. THE WEATHER.-TEIBUNE local observations indicate cooler and clear or tair weather. Thermometer yesterday: Highest, 68°; lowest, 51°; average,

Mr. Pearson, Assistant Postmaster of this city, has devised a new system of registering letters, which saves the time of the public, and time, labor and money for the Government. An account is given elsewhere of the improved system, which it is intended to introduce into all the principal post offices of the country.

The completed official canvass in this State now covers forty-five counties, or threequarters of the whole number. Leaving New-York and Kings out of consideration, there are thirteen counties to be heard from. Of these all but two gave Mr. Cornell a plurality for Governor, and most of them are strongly Republican. The majority of Mr. Hoskins now stands at about 2,100, and steadily improves us the official returns are received. The election of all the candidates except Soule is beyoud doubt.

A very interesting conference was held in this city yesterday upon the subject of convict labor. Representatives of three States were present, and addresses were made by Dr. Wines, Dr. Elisha Harris and others. It was noticeable that the representatives of the philasthropic reformers believed in a variety of trades for convicts, sympathizing with the opposition to convict labor so far as to think that it was unjust to mechanics to concentrate the labor of the prisons upon any one

A Washington disputch says that the most noticeable feature of the forthcoming report of General Nimmo is a discussion of the alarming decline of American tonnage. It is strange that in noticing the causes of the decline no mention should be made of the special policy pursued by England, France, Germany, Holland and Italy in fostering their shipping. It does not follow that America should subsidize her steam shipping because her European rivals happen to have established theirs by means of heavy payments for carrying the mails; but in a discussion of causes no good will come from shutting the eyes to a fact in the situation so palpable and strilling as this.

The war on the lotteries is growing. Up to this time we have heard only the musketfiring ; now comes the heavy cannonade. The Postmaster-General has reached the conclusion, based upon the evidence obtained in this city by Mr. Comstock, that the business even of the most respectable lotteries is fraudulently conducted, and that the Department is therefore justified in taking the usual measures to prevent misuse of the mails by swindlers. Postmasters will be forbidden to cash money orders forwarded by ticket-buyers to the dealers; measures may also be taker to stop the delivery of ordinary letters, as in the case of known swindlers; and it is even suggested that the Postmaster-General will ask Congress to withdraw from newspapers which advertise lotteries the privilege of going through the mails at pound rates. This is war of an uncompromising sort upon a great evil. It may be doubted, however, whether all of the Gov- lack understanding as to the real effect of a brought no change to him. And his explana-

ernment measures put together will be so effective in checking gambling in lotteries as the dissemination of the one idea that they are not squarely conducted. When the lottery speculator loses faith in the honesty of the wheel his purchases are at an end.

It is time to recognize the resplendent virtue and exalted magnanimity of Alderman William R. Roberts. Mr. Roberts was a candidate for Sheriff at the recent election, wherein the people declined, by a majority of several thousand votes, to bestow that office upon him. But the noble Alderman cherishes no animosity to the people of New-York on this ground-not he. He distinctly announced in the meeting of the Board of Supervisors yesterday that, in view of the fact that most of the election returns were informally drawn and "ignorance and fraud' had evidently combined for "success at "the polls," he was willing to go before the people again on the ground that the election was void, and-here was the full significance of his utterance-he would stand by the result. That is to say, if the Alderman can get a second election, he will modestly refrain from asking for a third, even though by some untoward accident he should come no nearer to the Sheriff's office than he came before. Our admiration of this generosity, which the people of New-York have never done anything to deserve, is lost in wonder how, if "ignorance and fraud" really did combine for "success at the polls," Alderman Roberts came to be defeated.

A Portland dispatch embodies a report current in Maine that the fraud threatened by the Democrats, which THE TRIBUNE SO thoroughly exposed the other day, is about to be attempted. It is said that the Democratic State authorities have prepared certificates of election for seventeen Democratic "Senators" and eighty-five Democratic "Representa-"tives." This will give them a majority in both houses and a quorum, should the Republicans retire from this fraudulent Legislature, as they might do. The enormity of the fraud can be shown in a single sentence by stating that the Republicans actually elected nineteen Senators to twelve for the combined opposition; and ninety-one Representatives to sixty for the combined opposition. The pretext upon which this unmistakable popular verdict is to be cidence the Democratic State officials find the these charges are founded. The people of Maine know their own affairs best, and there seems to be a clear expectation in that State that this prepesterous and infamous fraud will be attempted. To outsiders it seems scarcely credible. But if the Democratic party delib-

SOME PRESIDENTIAL POINTS.

What are we to expect in the next Presicolor; protection to all voters; faithful enhonest payment of honest debts; hard money made ?

trouble politics next year. It has tried, and an Act of Parliament passed to check the has failed. If it had any purpose, that pur- common practice of sending notoriously unseapose has vanished since resumption brought worthy ships to sea; and the disclosures made general prosperity. If it had any adherents, in the discussion of his reform startled the they have gone back to other parties when whole civilized world. We do not believe they have discovered that the Greenback party had no chance of success. Perhaps there will be a Greenback ticket, but there certainly will be no reason to fear it.

II. The Democratic party, as a party of inflation or repudiation, can make little headway. Its ablest men see that its career in that direction is ended. It can get beaten, if it likes, by kicking against the pricks indefinitely, but it will not commit itself to softmoney notions unless it has lost all hope of success, and has decided to make such a failure as will leave it less embarrassed thereafter. Perhaps the money question may be dodged; perhaps it may be made conspicuous without a chance or hope of success; but this is tolerably certain, that the Democratic party will not put stress on questions of that sort if it fights to win.

III. The outery about Federal election laws will be abandoned. Democrats know that that will render an object visible several miles it was a blunder. They see, what they ought to off, and in thick weather it will at all events have seen before they began the contest at the last session of Congress, that no party can afford to stake its existence upon its success in sweeping away laws designed to prevent fraud. If the existing laws are defective, amendments can be proposed. But it is not possible to put amendments into such form hat they shall constitute a prominent issue for a national contest.

IV. The course of the Government toward the South will not be a matter of importance in partisan discussion. The Republicans will not, and the Democrats cannot, assail the extremely lenient and generous course of the present Administration. All discussion as to he course of any previous Administration will be treated with contempt by a people who do not propose to revive the previous Administration. Clatter about Grantism and Imperialism will be disposed of, if, as we believe, the Republicans see fit to disregard the few men who wish a third term for their own convenience.

V. No opposition party can possibly escape he consequences of its dependence upon the Solid South for nearly the whole of its votes. The question whether those who tried to testroy the Union ought now to be selected to govern it, will of necessity be presented sharply, because any opposition to the Repubhean party will rest all its hopes of success, if it has any, upon the united vote of the Southern States. A party in that position must face the question whether the conduct, the temper and the opinions of the South are such that it can safely be intrusted with the control of the Government.

VI. The attempt to divert public attention to new topics will probably occupy most of the time during the next session of Congress. It is not likely to succeed, because there is no other at least open-handed and above-board. question upon which public opinion is formed or aroused. Debates about the tariff will fall for him. That has been the motto of his flat, because the people have no desire to whole public life. He assisted very largely meddle with existing laws on the subject of in bringing the South to its open adoption taxation. Clamors for reduction of internal and the bloody consequences it entailed; and taxation will please some Southern men who however defeat may have affected others, it

States not now Democratic.

The strength of the Republican party is mainly in its almost unassailable position. It cannot be attacked with force except by men who thereby confess that they want to cripple the Government in its revenues, to dishonor it in its fiscal obligations, to place it at the mercy of the States, to secure victory in elections by fraud, or to nullify its Constitution and to defeat its pledge of equal rights for all citizens.

## SAFETY AT SEA.

It was stated by Captain Johnson, of the Lady Octavia, before the British Consular Court of Inquiry at Philadelphia, that the lookout on the Champion had been taken from his post at the time of the collision and sent aloft to loosen sail. It also appears, if Captain Johnson repeats correctly what was said to him by two officers of the Champion, that it was customary on that vessel "to "take a man off the lookout for other work;" and indeed, if it is true that there were only three men in the watch, this dangerous practice must have been frequent. That it does prevail on the Atlantic is confirmed by an extract published yesterday from the log of the bark John Geddie, which was run into near this port by a three-masted schooner. "How can I keep a lookout," exclaimed the master of the schooner in his defence, "and 'steer at the same time?" The crew of the Champion consisted, according to the printed lists, of no more than six seamen, besides the force of engineers, coal-passers and stewards, whose duties are below; and it is evident that with so few hands, giving only three on deck at a time, it was impossible to keep a proper lookout, to have a man at the wheel, and to sail the ship. In bad weather and in moments of emergency the insufficiency of such an apology for a crew must have been a constant tempting of Providence. The officers comprised a captain and two mates; and whenever sails were to be handled, or other work of the sort to be done, the officer of the watch must take hold and help the erew. This of the privilege of saying that he still deaccounts for the loss of the Champion. It is evident that, although the night was clear and against it again. It is said that Mr. Toomba's the lights of the ship were burning, nobedy on board the Champion saw the Lady Octavia until it was too late to avoid ber. There was no lookout because the whole watch was busy at other duties, made necessary just then by a reversed is that of bribery by Republicans, slight change of course, or perhaps a change and it is understood that by a singular coin- in the wind. One man was at the wheel, where he had all that he could do to hold the votes only of strong Republican towns to have | ship steady. Another was aloft loosening a been invalidated in this way. Readers of sail; the third sailor and the chief mate were The Tribune will remember how frivolous aft, squaring the fore-yard. There was nobody and trivial was the evidence, already pub-lished in Democratic newspapers, upon which the Champion seem to have trusted to the chance of not meeting any. The Consular inquiry is only concerned with

the conduct of the British ship; when the United States Inspectors take up the case, we trust that they will have something to say about the proper complement of sailors for a erately adds to its many burdens the weight vessel like the Champion, and if they find of a crime like this, at the very outset of the | that she was not properly manned her owners Presidential campaign, it must expect to be ought to be censured in the severest terms. Then we hope the investigation will be carried further. There is a common belief that a great many of our coasting steamers are always short-handed, putting to sea with hardly men enough for a river steamboat, and so dential campaign ? At present the Republi- taking risks which would fill their passengers can party only has a defined and positive with terror if they were not fortunately too policy. We know what it will advocate: ignorant of navigation to appreciate them. Justice to all citizens, of whatever race or Owners ought to understand the criminal folly of a parsimonious policy, but facts prove that forcement of all laws of the United States; they do not; and in our country as well as abroad there are always ship-owners who will and scrupulous defence of the public credit. put lives in imminent peril for the sake On what pretexts will an appeal against of saving a few dollars. It was only the supremacy of the Republican party be after a long and bitter agitation, involving a prosecution for libel, that Mr. I. The Greenback party, as such, will not Plimsoll in England succeeded in getting that such wicked trifling with human life as prevailed in England is common here; but we suspect that some of our passenger steamships would be found on investigation scandalously unfit for the service they attempt to perform, and for the protection of the public we think the facts ought to be ascertained. If the United States Inspectors are not armed with the necessary authority, an inquiry ought to

be ordered by Congress. No statement has yet been made by the owners or officers of the Arizona to account for the apparent neglect of a proper lookout on that vessel. There cannot have been any lack of men, and surely a huge iceberg might have been seen on a clear night if anybody had been looking for it. If so terrible a danger cannot be seen with the unaided eye, then there is a strong reason for the general adontion of the electric light. In ordinary weather greatly extend the range of sight. If the Arizona had been equipped with such an illuminating apparatus the accident of last week would probably not have happened. An electric light might even have saved the happy-golucky navigator of the Champion.

# " DEATH TO THE UNION."

The sentiment with which Mr. Robert Toombs, of Georgia, closed his dispatch sending his personal congratulations to General Grant is too characteristic to occasion any surprise and too frank to excite resentment. Mr. Toombs, of all the so-called Southern statesmen, may claim the credit of having not merely the courage of his convictions, but the candor unhesitatingly to avow them. Of General Grant, he says with manly courtesy, "He fought for " his country honorably, and won"; of himself, "I fought for mine, and lost. I am ready "to try it over again. Death to the Union." There is no concealment nor evasion here. There is an honest confession of defeat, but with it a stubborn assertion of an unchanged purpose and unalterable hostility to the Union which he and his confederates sought and failed to destroy. While we are no less earnestly opposed to that purpose than when our armies stood arrayed against its consummation in the field, it is almost impossible to cherisl resentment toward a foe who exhibits such sturdy devotion to his beliefs in a cause that is hopelessly lost. And this also may be said of Mr. Toombs, that he was never anything different from what he now avows himself. He was a disunionist always; always sincere and outspoken; always laboring to effect a separation; and always going about it in a way which, if it sometimes seemed unnecessarily demonstrative, boisterous and turbuleut, was Death to the Union" is no new sentiment

tax on tobacco, but will be little regarded in | tion of his words, reported in a dispatch elsewhere, cannot be said to change their significance. He meant, it seems, that the Union was dead already, and evidently, in his opinion, not worth fighting against.

It was not from Mr. Toombs and the plain-

speken secessionists of his kind that the greatest danger to the permanence of the Union came originally. They were loud and demonstrative, and sometimes they indulged in unseemly brawls on the floor of Congress; but the country knew them and knew what they were driving at so well, and was so conscious of its ability to control them if worst should come to worst, that they were comparatively harmless. The men who did the mischief then, and who have been doing it ever since, were the false and frothing Union-savers, the men who pretended great love for the Union, and who went about in a timid, frightened way deprecating anything that might provoke these terrible fire-eaters, and only by a miracle of good luck. There were about giving the South to understand that the people of the North were willing to make any concession and submit to any indignity rather than have the South break up the Union. These were the men who, while they were engaged in constant intrigues to keep themselves in power, and were really using the Solid Democratic South for that purpose and no other, managed to inflite the Southern leaders with the most extravagant notions of their own importance, and give them at the same time the most mistaken ideas of the character and courage of the North. It was the intriguers and compromisers, and soft-spoken, pussy-footed Unionsavers who did most to bring on the war; not the Toombses and Yanceys and Wigfalls, who ranted defiance and raved against the Union,

but did it openly and broadly. And Mr. Toombs is more harmless now even than he was then. His vaporings continue, to be sure, but it is only his mouth that wags on. We may keep him in the Union and compel him to obey the laws, but there is no law by which we can close his mouth, if we wished to deprive him tests the Union, and would like to fight dispatch will be likely to "run through the "Northern press and be taken as a demonstra-'tion of the total depravity of the Solid "South." But this does not seem probable. It will be quoted widely, no doubt, but it will be generally taken as a characteristic expression of the views of an outspoken individual -and no more. From such expressions and such sentiments the North has nothing to fear. The present danger is not from Southern hostility to the Union. It is more subtle, but hardly less deadly. It lies in the possibility of the alliance between the Solid South and the Northern Democracy becoming strong enough, not to destroy, but to possess the Union. The conspiracy of 1861 was to seize only one-half the Union; the present is to take the whole. The outspoken foes of the Union are not to be feared. It is only the plotters for power, who are pursuing their schemes with unchanged purpose but a larger plan, who are daugerous.

# THE SAN BLAS ROUTE.

The intention of M. de Lesseps to visit the United states has given renewed interest to the interoceanic ship canal question. M. de Lesseps, it is undertood, is to be at Asninwall December 28. He will make a suitable stay on the Isthmus, and then if he finds the Panama route practical and desirable, he will sail direct to New-York City, to confer with the enterprising men of the New World about the canal. His intention to come here has caused some sensa-

tion among engineers. There have been several discussions in regard to the canal in the American Geographical Society of this city, and there is scarcely an engineering jour-

and Army having demonstrated already the entire impracticability of certain routes, sentiment appears now to be crystallizing in regard to the few now remaining in the field. The route which is caining the most ground in the favor of engineers is that known as the San Bias, which is the shortest of all ever proposed. It is for a canal on the sea level, without locks, and it is so short that it will allow 200 ships to be towed through in a single day, the ships going through in ten or twelve hours' time, The main drawback to this route is the length of the tunnel required. Ie may be eight miles iong, and though not hard to construct, may be costly. Some of the engineers claim that a tunnel is an advantage. It renders the work of construction a simple problem, protects the anal from the tropical rains and floods, and avoids he expense of confining the canal within castly banks, which, in the Panama region, will have to be built, in places, on very treacherous soil. Great interest is now manifested in the question whether a new and more thorough survey of the San Bias egioa will not reveal a mountain pass by means of which so long a tunnel might be avoided.

About twenty years ago, when Mr. Kelley went to Europe and presented to Robert Stephenson, Napoleon III, and other eminent men, the project of a ship canal across the American isthmus, he found De Lesseps there urging the Suez Canal scheme. The two projects were presented to European engineers at the same time. The Suez Canal scheme was preferred because it was the simpler of the two. It would now seem that there is to be a new comparison between the ideas of these same wo men. The American stands now a better chance of having his ideas thoroughly weighed and considered. Both advocates already agree entirely in regard to a canal on the sea level, without locks, by the shortest route. They differ only as to the tunnel.

The Republican newspapers of this city which jorned the Democratic press, on the morning after election, in declaring that the whole Republican State ticket below Governor was defeated, have finally come to the conclusion to admit that Mr. Hoskins is elected, with the rest of the ticket. So have most of their Democratic colleagues. Some of the latter give Hoskins a majority over Potter of 1,000; while one of our Republican contemporaries, which has made particularly wild work with the retorns, now concedes Hoskins, we notice, a majority of something over 1,100. THE TEIBUNE, which stood alone among the press of this city the morning after election in claiming the success of the Republican State ticket, and indicated the range of the majorities it would receive, printed exactly a week ago to-day a table (mostly estimated) of the vote on Lieutenant-Governor, which gave Mr. Hoskins a majority of 1,312. From this figure the official count will vary only to increase the majority considerably, The curious feature in the whole business is that the returns are accessible to all papers alike, and only need for their proper interpretation the intelligence and skill which every metropolitan newspaper is supposed to have at its command. Perhaps. also, there is needed, in a Republican newspaper at least, a willingness to tell the truth, even if it does help the Republican party. These are the two horns of the dilemma in which some of our Republican contemporaries find themselves. Their absurd blunders have been due either to gross ignorance or to that political jaundice which makes a certain class of Republicans always discontented with Republican success.

The question of corporal punishment has come up in a new form in one of the Brooklyn pub-

taken themselves to the chastisement of their teachers. Two of these, on Wednesday evening, were beaten, bruised, pelted with stones, and otherwise maltreated by a small mob of overgrown boys, big enough to do a good deal of mischief, and debased enough to relish the doing of it. We and none of them should be permitted to experime fire ought to say at once that the little brutes were eventually subdued. The bad element has been or will be more or less weeded out, for otherwise the school must be given up. A policeman who was detailed to assist in restoring order, gravely gave it as his opinion that "the worst boys on earth" live in that city-"dirty and ragged" externally, but quite as dirty and ragged of soul. They are already as debauched and degraded as boys of their years can be. What will become of them? The majority of them, it is safe to say, will go to recruit the ranks of the dangerous classes, and will prove adepts in crime, running the whole gamut of felony, familiar with police courts and grand juries, and perhaps saved from the gallows one hundred and fifty of these disturbers of the peace in Brooklyn. We call attention to that point. They were gregarious. Are there not sweet, clean places to which these waifs may go, where there are no thieves' colleges. noisome and contaminating, for them to study sin in? The great West holds out to them her motherly arms, and offers them golden chances of safety and

## here.

Bayard has talked his boom to death. Next! The perfect silence in Cipher Alley ought to serve as a hint to garrulous Presidential candidates. The Sage never makes the mistake of talking when silence is the wiser course. He knows when to put a whisper where it will do the most good, but at present he isn't even whispering without putting three or four heavy doors between himself and the public car. The last time be talked, it was not to tell the public, like Bayard, that he had never spent a dollar to get office, and never intended to, but to call attention to the fact that he had recently replenished the barrel with a round million.

Why this jealous sniffing at Nephew Pelton in The World? Has be, too, abandoned statesmanship and decided to start a rival servant-girl bureau?

Ex-Governor Dennison, of Ohio, announces that he is a candidate for the Senatorship with Matthews, Carnell and Taft; and he adds, "Let the Republicans give us Sherman as a Presidential candidate and I will go for bim with a hurrah!"

It is not strange that the Democrats are calling upon Congressman Voorhis to resign his seat in Congress. At present the New-Jersey delegation stands four Republicans and three Democrats. If Voorhis were to resign and a Democrat were to be chosen to fill his place, the Democrats would have a majority in the delegation, and, in case of the next Presidential election being thrown into the House, Presidential election oring times the activate this accession would give the Democrats a majority of one in a vote by States. The Vth District, which Voob is represents, is a close one. He carried it by a pairality of 804, in 1878, though the combined Democratic and Greenback vote was 2,464 greater than his. Culler, Democrat, carried it in 1876 by 1,152 majority, and in 1874 by seven insjority. In 1872 William Walter Paelps, Kepublican, carried it be 2,715 majority. it by 2,715 majority.

All the Democratic calculators, in estimating their party's chances for next year, start off in this way: "Well, we have the South's 138 votes to begin with." That is true, and the prospect is need that they are about all they will have to end with.

Toombs has again contributed ably toward making the North a little more solid.

Concerning Senator Carpenter's fear that if the Republicans elect the next President, the House Senator Dawes says the contingency has long been thought of, and that "the safety of the republic against the whole scheme lies in the election of a Republican President next year by so large a maand so try to inaugurate the Democratic candidate. Republican President next year by so large a majority that no one will dare make the attempt,"

Senator Bayard contemplates the result of the election in New-York, and says: "I don't think of the result next year." By no means. Next year the Republican candidate should be 50,000 ahead instead of 45,000.

nal in the country which does not contain, week after week, papers by men prominent in the past history of this enterprise.

It is interesting to note a single fact in relation to the discussion now going on. The valuable researches of the engineers of the United States Navy and Army having demonstrated already the entire of the says he has received letters from all pasts.

The Hen. S. S. Cox is on a lecture tour in New England, and is amusing himself by telling the fire-approached with the money, which he manded ever. The chaptain count dist, and then country distinct the measuring for this moment of triumph, and drawing himself up, he shapped his hand out he breast of inscort, and here disturbed at the little game a few dava be five-approached with the money, which he manded over. The chaptain count dist, and then country in the first paper of the way having the money, which he manded over. The chaptain country is the chaptain country distribution. The chaptain country is the money, which he manded over. The chaptain country is the means the "eviscoration of Tildenism." He doesn't the construction of the discussion now going on. The valuable researches of the engineers of the United States Navy and Army having demonstrated already the entire.

S. Cox is on a lecture tour in New for the money, which he money, which he money. The first paper of the little game a few dava be fire—approached with the money, which he money. The first paper of the little game a few dava be first paper of the little game a few dava be for the money. The chaptain country is the class of the means the "eviscoration of Tildenism." He doesn't the money. The chaptain country is the class of the means the "eviscoration of Tildenism." He doesn't the money. The first paper of the little game a few dava be for the money. The first paper of the little game a few dava be for the money. The first paper of the little game a few dava be for the money. The first paper of the little game a few dava be for the money. The first paper of the little ga of the South and West urging him to go and talk over matters with John Kelly and "arrange the candidate" for next year. This is modest. If Mr. over matters with John Kenyand "arrange the candidate" for next year. This is modest. If Mr. Cox should announce to the party that he and Mr. Kelly had "arranged" the candidate, of course the party would accept the decision with acciamations of joy. The Democracy would then be run by a combination which humorous and modest Mr. Cox would be likely to style "me and John Kelly."

Blackburn says he will stake his soul's salvation on the success of a Democratic ticket made up from McDonald, Hendricks, Voorhees, English, Seymonr, Potter and Church. Don't take the risk, Black-burn. To be sure, it isn't much of a stake, but then it's all the soul you have.

Pilgrim Tuggle says that during his call at No. 15 Cipher-Alley Mr. Tilden told him that his meome tax suit occupied just about one-third of his entire time. That shows what burdens an Innocent with an active batch of wicked partners labors under If the obstacles to the trial of that suit go on inrequire the other two-thirds of his time simply to keep track of the case.

A Washington correspondent of The St. Louis Republican hears that the friends of Blaine prefer to have the next National Republican Convention meet at Chicago, the friends of Sherman at Cleveland, and these of Grant either at Saratoga or Chiengo; and that the friends of Grant favor an early meeting. Meantime Indianapolis puts in a per-sistent bid for the Convention, and The Journal promises that Indiana would recognize such a com-pliment by wheeling back into line as a Republican

Bayard has once more convinced the Democratic party that he is "no better than a Republican."

The Democratic statesmen are making no end of promises about the good behavior of the party in Congress this Winter. Perhaps they think they will be able to keep them, but the only way to do it will be to split the tongues of Springer, Black-burn, Chalmers, Beck. Voorhees and the rest of the limber-chinned brigade.

# PERSONAL.

Mr. Paul H. Hayne says that he is not com-

A monument to the late Henry C. Carey is ed in Philadelphia. Mme. Gerster-Gardini will remain this Win-

Governor Robinson and his daughter intend o spend the Winter in Albany. Mr. David Robinson pes to Elmira.

Mr. Eugene Hale, it is thought, will be

printant writers to whom literature brings substantia owards. He has just bought a comfortable and hand-

The Maharanee of Vizianagram is an East Indian indy with a taste for scholarship; she has just contributed \$5,000 toward the establishment of Profes-sor Monier Williams's Indian Institute at Oxford. The Oriskany monument has taken the

upon a column about sixty feet in height. The sculptor who has wrought out the model is Mr. David Richards. The late Mrs. David Davis has been slowly

dying for several weeks, and her husband has been constantly watching at her bedside. It is said that thes who knew him before only in his public character " were greatly moved to see how completely the strong man was like a little child in his domestic attachments."

Miss White, the elder daughter of Mr. Andrew D. White, of Ithaca-and Berlin-is engaged

lie schools. The boys of that seminary have be- to be married to Mr. Theodore Stanton, son of Mrs. Henry B. Stanton, and a young man, it is said, of good interary promise. Mr. Stanton is about to glye a series of fectures at Cornell on "American Politics."

Senator Hill, of Colorado, thinks that Indians who are willing to work should be fed; Indians too lazy to work should have no rations maned to them,

arms; and further, that if an Indian robs or lifts another Indian, he should be indicted and tried to a United Dr. J. G. Holland, like most other literary men, has his own peculiar methods of composition. It is related that when he was at work upon two books at once he kept each MS. In a separate apartment, thus se curing, in going from one to another, a complete change

of surrounding and atmosphere. The reading public will be grieved to learn that the health of this favorite author is still precarious. Of a quaint and brasque speech of General Jackson, who hated affectation, the late Mrs. Eaten used to tell an amusing story. She was once visiting at the Hermitage, where among the guests at a dimer-party was a judge of the Court of Tennessee, with a wife whose head had been quite turned by a season in Washington. Present also was a brother of the indy's who had been a tailor, which fact was carefully ignored The indy's airs and graces grew insufferable, and finally General Jackson pricked the oubtile of her pride by saying to the brother. "You know I really never have had a comfortable coal on my back since you quit tailoring."

Colonel Ward Lamon, author of a " Life of Abraham Lincoln," having declared that the Gettyaburg speech was a great disappointment to all who heard it, and that Seward and Everett agreed that it was a failure, the Editor of The Cincinnate Commercial, who was present, describes Mr. Lincorn as "tall, unreform, while for many of them there is neither gainly, but with every line of his face expressive of care and grief, delivering ins short and epigra-umatic sentences in a shrill, piping voice." and says: "As he procounced these now immertal words, a visible sensation ran through the crowd, and tears fell from eyesnoteasily moved to weeping." Another witness ears; "Mr. Lincoln's address occupied but about seven min-utes; but before five minutes of its delivery had claused not a heart in all that vast throng but what was stored to its attermest depths, and at its conclusion every eye of that multitude was streaming with learn."

LONDON, Nov. 13 .- King Alphonso's marriage seems to be fixed for the 27th inst. The Archduchsa Maria Christian will reach Paris on the 19th inst., whence she will start for Madrid on the 21st and arrive at the inter place on the 24th. Admiral Jaures, Freuch Ambassa for at Madrid, will represent President Grévy at the marriage. This disposes of the apprehension that France would not be represented owing to rivalry among French officials who desire to represent France on this occasion.

## GENERAL NOTES.

A child's hair has turned from dark auburn to snow white, in Olean, N. Y. A few weeks ago the little girl, who is nine years old, saw two or three dranken men in the street and was terribly frightened. She eried for turce hours, and her parexysms of grief were well nigh uncontrollable. Soon afterward her hair began to turn gray, and now it is white.

Mrs. Theresa Gueck died recently in Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory, under circumstances that ren-dered necessary the empannelling of a Coroner's jury Mary C. Grabam, Elste H. Conroy, Lizzle A. Abney, Isa, bella Wilford, Augusta Hufschmidt and Sarah Casper were summoned and sworn. They listened to the testimony and rendered a verdict in necordance with the facts. This is the first instance in history of a Coroner's jury composed exclusively of women.

The strength of the Russian Army on a peace footing has been materially increased since the close of the war with Turkey. At the present time the Government can place in a European theatre of war twenty very strong corps d'armées, comprising one of guards, one of gremadiers, ten of the line and eight of reserves. The increased levy of recruits, which is now 218,000 men annually, furnishes the means of keeping up the reserves to a normal peace footing. The equi ment of the triantry with the Berdan weapon will be completed by the close of 1881, while the field artiflery will be provided somewhat earlier with breech-loading camoon of new pattern.

Father Scully, whose course in regard to the school question is now attracting attention in Massaccuseits, was chaplain of the 9th Regiment during will throw out the vote of some one or more States, the war. The Boston Journal relates an incident of on the ground of intimidation by troops at the polls, camp life which illustrates the energy of his claracter. One day a party of officers were having a little came of as the question was decided, Father Scutly sprang in under the tent flap, grabbed the stakes, and put them in his breast pocket, with the remark, "There it is and there it will stay." No remonstrance was offered, and he walked off with the confiscated currency. In a little while pay day came round, and the usual collection was that this election should be considered as decisive taken up for the chaptain. Father Scully was soon informed of the amount, and sat in his tent waiting for it to be brought to him. In a short time the officer who had taken the collection-and be was one of those who

> a personal friend in response to certain inquiries concerning the battle of Shiloh, and it first sees the light in the columns of The Cincinnati Enquirer. He makes these points: "(1.) The turning point in the conquest at shiloh was the arrival of Bueli's forces. (2.) Grant was freetrievably beaten, and but for the arrival of Buell's army his remnants would have been destroyed on the second day. (3.) During the attempted assaults made by our disjointed organization upon the Federal position on the bluff at Plitaburg Landing, between 5 and 6 p. m. of the first day, I expected from the renewed resistance of the Federals that reinforcements had been received, and General Prentiss, who was captured in the afternoon, stated in the evening that Bueil was coming up. Later, however, a dispatch from Colonel Helm. a regular (I mean a West Point graduate and in the old service) army officer posted at Florence positively reported that Buell was marching upon Huntsville. But or this mistaken report of Helm (and I may add Har dee's neglect to report to me the information acquired troops were being formed across the river). I would have adopted a different disposition for the second dar, suited to the defensive, for which the fleid effered ample opportunity. The opportune arrival of Buell's army unquestionably saved the Federals from complete defeat. Not more than one-fourth of Grant's forces were in the second day's battle. How many of them could have been collected and organized without the presence of General Buell's army it is not difficult to judge."

"Handsome Billy," née Mary Ann Schafer, but masoucrading in man's clothes for ten years, has re cently been married to a respectable merchant in Wellsville, N. Y. In the Summer of 1877 " Billy " was arrested on a charge of burglary. He declared that he was guity. By the time his case was ready for trial, in October, a speedy acquittal was expected, as elecumstances pointed strongly to other persons as the criminals. But, to the surprise of the community, when he was arraigned for trial he pleaded guilty to both counts of the indictment-burgiary and larceny. He broke down entirely in making the pies, and begged the Court to be lement with him. He was sentenced to eighteen mouths' imprisonment in the Erie County Penitentiary, and was put to work polishing buckles among a lot of hardened eranimals. Subsequently the prisoner's sex was discovered and she was removed to the women's quarters and, finally, pardoned. Under the name of William Freeman she had worked for ten years without exciting any suspicion that she was not a man. She joined the Methocharacter, but the wearing of men's clothing had become second nature to her, and she was ashamed to make the change. In regard to the crime for which she was arrested she declared that she was entirely innocent. The rested she declared that she was entirely innocent. The nephew of the woman who was her housekeeper had committed the burg'ary and secreted the goods in the barn, and had declared to her while she was in just that unless she catered a piez of guilty she would never reach home alive. She behaved that the nephew was a man who would not panse at any ortime, and to save her life she pleaded guilty. When dressed in woman's clothing Mary Ann occame a flue-looking woman, but a whward from long use of male attire and masculine inbot. Last Winter was became a shore-girl in a country store, and ter at Bologna. Mile. Marimon is now on her way to charge of his late father-in-law's large estate.

Ex-Governor Feuton, accompanied by his daughter, hirs. Hegeman, left the East soon after the election for a few weeks' visit in California.

Mr. Edmund C. Stedman is one of the control of the cont

Remenyi was in Boston last week. Mr. Daly has underlined a new piece enitled " An Arabian Night."

Mr. Robert Stickney, the best of equestrians, ins appeared at Mr. Lent's Circus, Mr. Haverly announces that "The Octo-

on " will be presented next week at his theatre. Miss Fanny Herring and her pantomime troupe may be seen at the Aquarium in "Humpty

Dumpty." Miss Maud Branscombe has reappeared Subscribers to the Oratorio Society last year week. On Monday next the sale to the general public will begin. can secure their old seats at Steinway Hall during this

Maurice Dengremont, the youthful violinist who intely appeared at the Crystal Palace, has been